

RUSSIA FORCES NEW CRISIS.

ANNOUNCES HER DETERMINATION TO INVADE CHINA.

Declares It Is Only to Meet Japan's Move, but Europe Suspects a Plan to Invite Intervention—Change in Control of Internal Affairs Bears Out This View.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, May 27.—There is only one episode in diplomatic circles of Russia's action in enlarging the field of operations to Mongolia. It is regarded as the greatest menace to the general peace which has arisen since the war began.

Taken in connection with the developments at St. Petersburg in the past few days, it is interpreted to be the deliberate intention of those who control Russia's policy to cover their defeat by embroiling other Powers. Such certainly has been the desire of the Russian reactionaries since they recognized the helplessness of Russian arms. They strove first to embroil Great Britain by intolerable interference with British commerce. Then they tried to compromise their own ally by the conduct of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet. Diplomacy succeeded in defeating both attempts, and Count Lamsdorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has succeeded in gaining the Carr's support in a pacific attitude and the militant party has failed for the time being in its nefarious designs.

Now, however, the Russian Foreign Office admits negotiations which will hardly result in the destruction of Chinese neutrality, the object which Secretary Hay and the European diplomatists have successfully preserved until the present moment. It is not to be wondered at that the Diplomatic Corps at Pekin and St. Petersburg have been thrown into consternation by the situation thus created. It was this development which caused the intervention of the French Ambassador on a journey from St. Petersburg and which has now brought the resources of diplomacy throughout the world into action to combat the peril which has arisen.

The St. Petersburg Foreign Office today issued a statement to the effect that the Russian army was making preparations for a forward movement into Mongolia, but that it would avoid any action at Pekin that would be likely to bring the army into conflict with General Ma or necessitate the intervention of the Powers. Russia, the statement says, is resolved to enlarge the radius of operations toward Mongolia solely for the purpose of defending herself against Japanese enterprise in this region.

This utterance is as mendacious and unjustifiable as any of Russia's lying declarations which led to the present war and will change the attitude of neutral nations toward her. It is Russia herself and not Japan that has overstepped the agreed limits of operations during the war. The Japanese have kept strictly within the range from the start to the present day. Russia now boldly and unnecessarily proposes to invade China for a genuine military purpose, as every one acquainted with the military situation recognizes. The desire to raise international complications is therefore regarded as Russia's obvious motive in making this move. The immediate effect will be the prompt protest of the Powers.

Will this avail anything? Some optimists think or hope that Russia will seize the occasion of such a protest to say that she cannot hope to wage a successful war if the operations are circumscribed in this fashion. She must therefore seek peace, not because defeated, but by reason of international interference. This is such a transparent pretext for a new Russian effort for saving Russian prestige. Most European observers fear that Russia's real design is to destroy Chinese neutrality and generally embroil the Powers.

Indirect light is thrown on the Russian purposes by the latest developments of her domestic political situation. Everything indicates that the Carr is completely controlled by the reactionaries who represent the program seems to include temporary pacification of the internal troubles by real or pretended reforms. Important action has been taken in the past few days toward the centralization of domestic control, not in the hands of Ministers, but in those of two or three individuals, chiefly the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovich, who still dominates the Imperial household. The control of all waterways, canals and public traffic roads this week was transferred to his Ministry of Commercial Affairs and all expenditure by provincial zemstvos in road making will hereafter be submitted to him. His cousin, Prince Nicholas, Minister of the Interior, is in charge of Internal Defense, which controls the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Army and Navy. Those two men thus practically acquire supreme power in Russia. A fact much commented upon in St. Petersburg is that neither the Grand Duke Vladimir nor the Grand Duke Alexis attempt any longer to take a personal part in the Government.

The virtual suppression of Count Lamsdorff's influence, as evidenced by the latest move against Chinese neutrality, is explained by the functions of the new Council of Imperial Defense. Lamsdorff's St. Petersburg correspondent learns from reliable sources that this body will be entrusted with Russia's whole international program. No question of this nature was submitted to the discussion of any executive body. A special conference of high functionaries has decided, with the Emperor's approval, that the sphere of any form of monetary reform must be confined to questions of land tenure, local government and local taxation. An elective assembly will be treated as a consultative body in such matters. The first step in this direction will be taken by the abolition of the Ministry of Agriculture and the transfer of its machinery to a land commission, to which the proposed elective body will submit its proposals. No national assembly in any other sense is contemplated by the Carr's advisers.

There has been, therefore, a virtual change in the control of Russia in the past few days, and the first evidence of this is the ominous move against China. What it forebodes is not yet clear, but the diplomatic world fears the worst.

MISFORTUNES NOT SINGLE.

Busy Hour on Eighth Avenue Block—Repairs Needed for Four.

The eighth avenue block between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets was busy last night between 4 and 7 o'clock. First, Thomas Shea, a newsboy, fell off a car and cut his head. He was carried to a drug store and died. A short while later Charles Bonafant, of 443 West Forty-sixth street was knocked off his feet by a trolley car. He received internal injuries and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

A woman who saw this accident faintly fainted herself and lay on the pavement.

She was revived in a drug store. Before she recovered, a boy who was knocked off his feet by a trolley car was taken to a drug store for treatment. A man and a cut head. A man knocked him off his wheel, he said.

\$100 EACH FOR PRIMARY VOTES.

Contest for Judgeship Nomination in Pennsylvania Most Corrupt in Years.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., May 27.—The most corrupt Democratic primaries ever held in this county were those of to-day when after a hard fight the Ingraham faction won over the Crawford faction by a small majority. The polling places heard from give James Ingraham the nomination for the Judgeship over Judge B. L. Crawford by a majority of between 800 and 400.

To-night it is conservatively estimated that close to a quarter of a million dollars changed hands over the election. This morning when the polls opened every man who had a vote and who could be bought was approached by the workers on the different sides. The price per vote at the different sides was \$35. Before noon it had gone up to \$50, and at 6 o'clock the ruling price was \$85, although in a number of instances as high as \$100 was paid for a single vote.

It is stated that \$10,000 was placed in every one of the twenty-seven voting precincts in the county, and that the greater part of it was used.

NEW RAILWAY MEN'S UNION HERE.

Attempt to Get All Employees Into a New Secret Order.

The United Railway Workers of Greater New York, a new labor union, is trying to pull the disorganized street railway employees together again. They plan a general union of all employees with no distinction among the various crafts.

The organizers have sent a circular to all street railway employees whom they can reach. It is to be organized on a plan which insures absolute secrecy. The units are to be groups of not more than ten men, the names of whose members are to be kept secret from the other groups. Only the president and financial secretary are to know the names of the whole membership. There is to be a "collector" in each group to pass the dues up and the orders down.

The late Interborough strike is touched up in the circular as follows:

The men were united and struck nobly. They have every right to demand the same. What followed is now history. Not only did the newspapers, with the sole exception of the *World*, lie viciously about us, and the city government sent its police to help the strike breakers to do our work, but our national officers refused to support us, and in the case of Stone of the B. O. E. actually denounced us. Our local officers fled and betrayed us and the result was demoralization and defeat.

Our organization went on the rocks. The notman's card is now only a receipt for an insurance premium, and the Amalgamated Association has died a natural death. An alleged financial statement submitted to the assets of the Amalgamated members by Madden, Pickett, Pepper, et al., at a snap gathering in Colonial Hall on Tuesday, April 11, showed that there was but \$14 of its funds left and this was then and there divided among the present members of the Amalgamated.

The officers of the new union, as given in the circular, are Samuel French, president; W. E. Patrick, treasurer; and E. J. Rozelle, financial secretary.

EXPRESS CO. HEADS TO CONFER.

Fear That Chicago Strike May Spread Causes Them to Get Together.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Both sides of the teamsters' strike played a waiting game today, and no marked extension of the trouble took place. A special meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor was called for to-morrow to discuss further plans. No steps toward peace were taken and the leaders discussed chiefly the jurisdictional quarrel which has caused the associated building trades to withdraw support from the teamsters.

Attorney Levy Mayer, for the Chicago employees and express representatives, left for New York at noon in response to a long distance telephone message that Senator Platt and other heads of express companies in that city wished to confer with him immediately regarding the strike.

As he boarded the train Mr. Mayer indicated that his mission was a legal one and would include advice upon the local situation, together with the United Brotherhood of Carriers as well as business steps to be taken to win the fight with the express drivers. The conference was called as a private matter, but the press has learned that it spread to all parts of the country, and it is possible that means of interesting the Federal Government in the preservation of the express business of the country will be the subject of discussion.

Several skirmishes between the police and rioters took place during the day, but no one was seriously hurt and few arrests were made.

CAR HURTS NEPHEW OF BARNUM.

Levi B. Wilber Loses a Leg and May Die From Loss of Blood.

Levi Barnum Wilber, a nephew of the late P. T. Barnum, was run down by an Eighth avenue car last night at 106th street and Central Park West. Wilber's right leg was so badly crushed that it was amputated below the knee when he reached the hospital. He lost so much blood before he got to the hospital that it is feared he will die. He was crossing the street at the time on the way to his home at 60 West 108th street.

The car ran him down and was crowded with passengers. Among them was Dr. Clinton Stevenson of 1227 Lexington avenue. He did everything he could for the injured man until the ambulance arrived. The notman of the car was not arrested.

Mr. Wilber was 65 years old and a musician. He was carrying his violin case when he was run down.

OUT OF WORK, SHOT HIMSELF.

Doctor Witnessed Suicide, but Could Only Notify the Police.

Patrick Doherty, 23 years old, of 335 West Fortieth street, put a 22-caliber bullet into his right temple last night while standing in front of the Hawthorne apartments, 128 West Fifty-ninth street. Dr. George Watson Roberts, who lives at 170 West Fifty-ninth street, saw the man shoot himself. He called a policeman.

Doherty died almost immediately. His body was taken to the West Forty-seventh street police station and later to the morgue. He had been out of work for some time and was despondent.

BEWILDERED MAN FRA GLESCA.

MR. DALRYMPLE RUNS INTO THE HEARTS RED FIRE.

Municipal Ownership Orators Orate at Him, While He Looks as if He Wished They Wouldn't—Then He Declines to Talk on M. O. as a Political Slogan.

Probably no visitor to these shores was ever more greatly surprised at his reception than was James Dalrymple, the manager of the municipally owned street railroads of Glasgow, who got in a word on the Campaign. Mr. Dalrymple is here at the invitation of Mayor Dunne of Chicago, who asked him to come over in order that the Windy City might have the benefit of his experience in operating the surface roads of his own city.

According to his own testimony, it was his intention to go quietly about his mission, never expecting that his presence here would cause even a ripple in the even tenor of American affairs.

Much to his surprise he was the guest of honor last night at a reception given by the Municipal Ownership League at the Hoffman House. When he appeared the parlor on the second floor was full of some of the loudest thinkers on the problems of scientific municipal government and allied or non-allied topics that had ever gathered in one room. Many of them were long hair and practically all of them were long beard. The room was crowded to suffocation and there was a great rush to shake Mr. Dalrymple's hand when he entered.

As he sank into an armchair after the handshaking ordeal a man, who looked at the room and played Scottish airs on bagpipes.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, as chairman, made a long speech in which he painted eloquently the glories of municipal ownership. There were several other speakers, and each one of them took occasion to address the guest of honor as though he were the apostle of municipal ownership coming to these shores with a mission.

As the speaking proceeded, Mr. Dalrymple was observed to sink lower and lower in his cushioned seat. It was apparent that he was overwhelmed by the flattering words that were directed at him. Every mention of his name was loudly cheered. When he arose to speak there was a salvo of cheers that startled the pedestrians in Broadway. The crowd insisted that he should mount a chair, so that all might get a look at him. Mr. Dalrymple reluctantly complied.

But there were more surprises in store for him. Scarcely had he begun his address than the marching clubs of several district organizations of the Municipal League began to arrive. They had bands of music, and red fire was set off outside, so that a great crowd gathered.

"I am sure I don't know what all this means," said Mr. Dalrymple. "I expected that I would be allowed to get away quietly to Chicago, and now I am wondering what Mayor Dunne will say to me when I reach that city."

"I want to assure you at the outset that I am not here to talk about the principle of municipal ownership. With that I am not concerned at all. I am here to tell you a simple story, and it is for the people to draw their own conclusions."

"For eleven years the city of Glasgow has operated its surface roads and in that time we have made the service very popular. There was no strike in the matter at all. The reason why the city took over the lines was that the people as a whole were not satisfied with the service they were getting. We were told in those days that the venture was destined to be a failure and that no municipality could hope to operate successfully the surface roads of a city. But the citizens soon came to see that they were getting a better service in many ways and now we have as good a service as there is in Great Britain."

"Of course, I recognize that it is quite possible for a municipality to make a great mess of public ownership and that private ownership under certain conditions may do better than the city itself, but the citizens of Glasgow, I feel sure, would not go back to the old system. Mark you, I do not say that a private company could not do as well."

"We are drawing as much revenue from operation and working as cheaply as any private corporation could. Our revenue is about £750,000 a year and our expenses about half that amount. We are not only paying interest on the debt but we are gradually reducing our debt and laying aside a large reserve for depreciation. The cost to us of the roads was \$15,000,000, but the debt is only about \$8,000,000. We are endeavoring to give the best possible service for the lowest fare and at the same time liquidate our indebtedness, which was a little over \$10,000,000."

Mr. Dalrymple said that the average fare in Glasgow was a fraction less than two cents. There was a rumor that he had climbed down from the chair from which he spoke, and again there was a rush to shake hands with him. "I wish to say," he said, "that I am not here to make a political speech, but to tell you a simple story and let you draw your own conclusions."

Mr. Dalrymple got on yesterday on the Campaign. A delegation of the Municipal Ownership League, headed by Thomas Sullivan, went down the bay on a tug to meet him and he was taken for an automobile tour of the city. Among the places visited was the city hall, where he was met by the Mayor and the Council. In the afternoon they rode up and down on the subway. Among those in the party was James O'Shaughnessy, secretary of the Municipal Ownership League. Mr. Dalrymple was very much interested in the subway, but did not seem to be greatly impressed by the surface system, which he viewed from a distance. He will start for Chicago this afternoon.

"SAND HOG" TOOK A CAR RIDE.

Also a Good Sleep in a Cell, After Puzzling a Police Sergeant.

After being carried into the West Forty-seventh street police station from a cab Arthur Preuster, 21 years old, of 222 East Thirty-second street, made known his name and dwelling and then gave his occupation as a "sand hog."

What the devil is that? asked the surprised sergeant. Preuster's condition was such that it took him some time to explain. Finally he said he understood that the city was building a new East River tunnel and that the men who were employed under ground there were called "sand hogs." Preuster's occupation was to dig for sand in the East River.

"Look up the sand," said the sergeant, and the young man was carried back to the cooler to prepare to work on the tunnel. He had had without paying for it. The cabman will try to get his money when Preuster is arraigned in court this morning on a charge of intoxication.

Boy Falls Down Kail Rock 40 Feet Into the Hudson.

PORTJEKKEPSKE, May 27.—Down the rugged face of the Kail Rock, the picturesque headland familiar to all steam travelers on the Hudson, which shadows the landing at this city, little Willie Winch, 4 years of age, fell early this evening. Willie and his brother Frank, who is a little older, started to scale the cliff to see the Mary Powell land. They were forty feet up when Willie lost his hold and fell to a strip of beach and rolled unconsciously into the river. James Ellis rescued the unconscious lad and took him to his home on Bayview street. The doctor thinks he may live.

\$5,000 REWARD.

will be paid for the recovery of the three pear shaped diamonds weighing 14 1/2, 12 1/2 and 11 1/2 carats, respectively, taken from Tiffany & Co. since April 25, 1905, and

\$5,000 Additional Reward.

for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Send all information to Stephen O'Brien, Chief of Detectives, Police Headquarters, New York City.

TIFFANY & CO.

Union Square New York.

GANG SURRENDERS.

Continued from First Page.

Dolan was there. So were State Senator McNichol, Durham's right hand man; and Councilman Charles Seger, his second lieutenant. Chairman DeLoach of the Finance Committee of Councils, A. S. L. Shields, his legal adviser, and former State Senator and Boss Dave Martin.

The conference at Durham's was short. Presently all went to the office of Senator Boies Penrose. The discussion was sharp.

It is asserted that Thomas Dolan, backed up by the majority of those present, insisted on Durham going ahead and making good his promise to place the gas lease ordinance high and dry in spite of Mayor Weaver's public opinion or anything else. It is known positively that Durham, in a speech of less than five minutes, brought Dolan and the others to his way of thinking and secured from the president of the United Gas Improvement Company his promise to write at once and despatch to the presidents of Councils the withdrawal of the lease proposition.

Durham is reported to have put the case substantially as follows:

BOSS DURHAM GIVES UP.

"There is a possibility that we can go into the council chamber next Thursday afternoon and pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto. The probability on the other hand is that we would fail miserably and be confronted with the danger of our organization going to pieces in every ward of the city. Furthermore, even if the ordinance should be passed so much ill feeling will have been aroused, so much bitterness and animosity developed, that new enemies to the organization will spring up on every side. Most certainly we would lose heavily. In each case to press this proposition means stirring up forces that it would be unwise to arouse."

McNichol and Seger backed Durham with further arguments. Dolan gave in. He drew up a letter to Councils and sent Dave Martin over to the City Hall to ask Mayor Weaver if he would consent to the withdrawal of the gas lease ordinance.

Martin's appearance in the Mayor's office produced as much commotion as the laying of a torpedo would have caused. The office became packed and ears strained for the Mayor for fifteen minutes and emerged smiling. The Mayor appeared at a quarter of 2 o'clock bubbling with good humor. He greeted the reporters with Weaverian jokes, but remained silent as to the purport of Martin's visit.

Martin returned to the office of President Durham, where the conference had gone, and told Dolan that everything was lovely.

G. I.'S LETTER OF WITTEDWAIL.

Then Mr. Dolan sent this letter, which is signed by him and addressed to Presidents Ransley of Select and McCurdy of Councils:

DEAR SIRS: On May 13, 1905, Councils passed an ordinance extending by fifty-three years the term of the contract for the gas works of the United Gas Improvement Company, which fixes the price of gas at \$1.00 for five years, 85 cents for ten years, 80 cents for fifteen years, 75 cents for twenty years, and 60 cents thereafter. The amount of the payment to the city of Philadelphia of an advance without interest for the sum of \$25,000,000.

Though this ordinance was not in full accord with the letter of the contract of the year April, 1905, addressed to the chairman of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee, the modification would have been accepted by this commission as a plain business one. In the opinion of this company it was one the city could and should accept. Among the reasons in support of it were the following:

According to the reports filed with the City Comptroller each year, and audited by his Department, the amounts expended by the United Gas Improvement Company in addition to the cost of the gas works, which was \$25,000,000, have averaged \$1,400,000 per annum. Assume that the average for the future will be \$800,000 per annum, the total for the period of the whole term as extended would be \$64,000,000, plus the advance above, should the pending ordinance become a law it will not be accepted by it.

NEWS SPREADS THROUGH THE CITY. Mayor Weaver went to lunch just as the news of the surrender of the United Gas Improvement Company spread through the streets. His trip down Broad street in an automobile resembled a triumph. Hats were thrown into the air and hearty cheers met him at every block. During this time Durham and the others of his following were not visible to the public. Inquiries at their offices brought the response that they were at lunch or out of the city or asleep or engaged in private affairs.

At every newspaper bulletin board a crowd collected, and devoured the first news eagerly. Many went to the City Hall to congratulate the Mayor in person. He returned about 4 o'clock. He didn't have much to say about the events of the day.

MAYOR WON'T TELL HIS PLANS.

"Are you going to tell the fight against the organization?" the Mayor was asked. "I cannot answer that yet," he replied.

"Are you going to stand by Col. Potter, your new Director of Public Safety, and Mr. Ackers, Director of Public Works?"

The Mayor brought his hand down on his desk with a thump that rattled the ink stands. "I shall stand by my friends to the limit," he said.

For talking less to reporters, talked less than usual.

"I have nothing to say," was his comment. Mr. Dolan said through a representative that his letter to the president of council

The Pianola is to-day recognized as a standard means of enjoyment in the country home

The Pianola Piano IN THE COUNTRY

No Other Provision is Necessary for the Summer's Music

The Pianola can now be obtained in two forms: either as an outside attachment to be used with any Piano, or as an integral part of a high grade Piano especially constructed to receive it, and known as the Pianola Piano.

NO addition can be made to a country home which will insure as much enjoyment as a Pianola. Its ability to please is only limited by the power which music itself possesses to give pleasure.

For entertaining guests the Pianola is without an equal. The crowded regals given during the season at Aeolian Hall prove this. These are attended by musicians and laymen alike, and even in the most inclement weather can fill a hall to overflowing. If a repetition of one of these programs were given in the country, it would prove a most delightful form of entertainment.

Even the constant presence of a skillful pianist could not equal the Pianola's capacity for giving pleasure. For unlike any human performer, its repertoire is unlimited, embracing practically the whole musical literature of the world. Whether the demand is for a sonata, or a bit of rag-time, it is always equally ready, and able, to perform.

Among the most enjoyable features of summer life are its impromptu dances. These are always possible where there is a Pianola, and the musical program may vary from the fine old classic waltzes to two-steps and square dances, made up of all the season's most popular hits.

Last, but not least of the Pianola's merits, is its ability as an accompanist. Hundreds of accompaniments, for both high and low voice, and various solo instruments, have been arranged for it, and, ranging from the severest classic to the simplest folk song, they constitute a feature of the Pianola's usefulness, particularly valuable in the country, away from trained pianists.

THE Pianola is to-day generally considered almost a necessity wherever there is a piano, but in the country it is especially desirable. If more than an enumeration of its pleasure-giving qualities were needed to indicate this, the fact that every season increasing numbers of owners take their Pianolas to their summer homes, would prove it.

The Pianola is the only Piano Player equipped with the Metronome, or anything approximating it, and the Metronome is the only feature which enables the unusual user of a Piano-Player to play artistically.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

of gas, labor, lighting and extinguishing and repairs, would make a total cost for the year 1904 of \$107,284.

The lease of the contract for the United Gas Improvement Company shall furnish and light five 400 additional lamps per annum. This will increase the above amount \$2,700 per annum, making the total cost for the period of the extended lease \$110,000.

To summarize: Net results to city of the proposed lease: \$25,000 cash payment, with interest compounded at 5 per cent per annum. Estimated expenditures for 53 additional lamps and extensions to plant. \$1,400,000. Amount now due the United Gas Improvement Company. \$1,400,000. Supply of gas to and maintenance of street lamps. \$4,700,000.

Total. \$1,400,000. The city would not be a gainer by any decrease in the cost of production of gas, on the other hand it would be relieved of all risk of advance in the price of materials entering into the manufacture of gas, such as coal, oil, etc., all of which are increasing in cost, and of all other risks incident to the conduct of the gas business, such as competition from electricity, and possible future discoveries in the art of illumination. It would also be relieved of the present necessity of borrowing money for the city improvements now under way and contemplated, and the consequent increase in tax rate to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements.

This proposition, as with all business propositions in which the public is involved, was, of course, a proper subject for public consideration and discussion. Instead of the proposition being discussed as a business one from the standpoint of facts, open to those who cared to investigate and discuss the subject, there has been little but bitter denunciation.

The manner in which the whole subject has been treated induces this company to believe that the community is opposed to any extension of the gas lease upon any terms. This being so, this company is unwilling to accept the ordinance which has been passed, or to enter into any contract whatever with the city looking to any variation of the terms of the present lease.

The United Gas Improvement Company therefore begs respectfully to advise Councils that, for the reasons stated above, should the pending ordinance become a law it will not be accepted by it.

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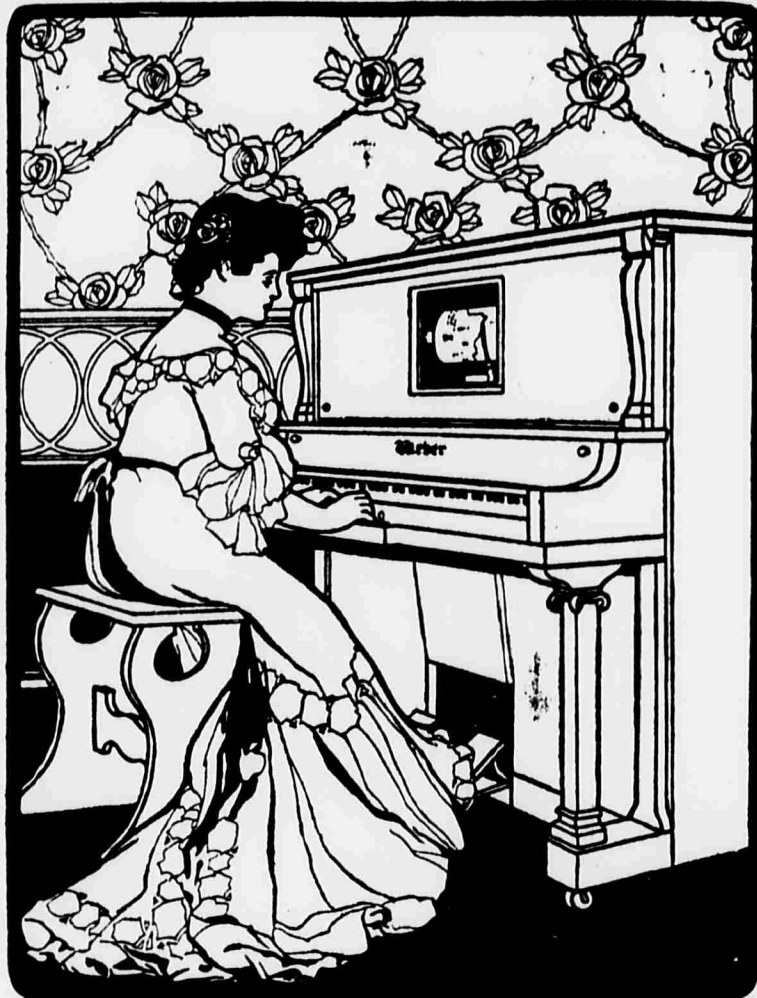
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